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## ACHIEVEMENTS OF USSR MINISTRY OF ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS IN 1951

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

Great progress was made in the electrification of the USSR in 1951. The power output for the year was greater than the combined outputs of England and France. The plan for gross production was fulfilled 102.4 percent, which is 114.7 percent of 1950.

Tens of millions of kilowatt-hours were produced in excess of the plan by the power systems of Leningrad, Gor'kiy, Yaroslavl', Dnepr, Georgia, Kemerovo, Voronezh, Belorussia, Khar'kov, Kiev, and Ufa. The Rostovenergo, Kuybyshevenergo, the Stalingrad Power Combine, and others fell short of producing the planned quantity of power because of delays in putting new facilities into operation and long periods of idleness at some power stations caused by breakdowns and emergency repairs.

The GESs fulfilled 101.2 percent of the plan and saved the national economy several million tons of coal.

The building of new TETs enabled the plan for supplying heat to be fulfilled 105 percent.

The part of the peat industry which is under the Ministry of Electric Power Stations fulfilled the plan 111.5 percent. Production of commodity peat in 1951 was 129.9 percent of 1950. Thanks to the mechanization of production and transportation, the entire peat output was dried and stored away in time to insure uninterrupted operation of boilers.

The machine-building enterprises of this ministry, which increased their production 27 percent over 1950, fulfilled the plan 106.4 percent. The plants of Glavtorfmash and Glavenergozapchast' mastered the production of a number of new machines, apparatus, and devices. The plan for manufacturing spare parts for the electric power stations was fulfilled 110.8 percent. By manufacturing 87 percent of all the parts required, this ministry's plants relieved those under other ministries.



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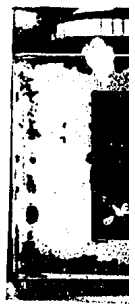

The plan for saving fuel was also exceeded; in producing one kilowatt-hour, 531 grams of standard fuel were used instead of the planned 532. This was 8 grams less than in 1950, and considerably less than in 1940, when 596 grams were used. This improvement resulted from the introduction of high-pressure steam systems into electric power stations representing 70 percent of the total capacity built during 1950 and 1951.

The best results in fuel saving were shown by Stalingorsk GRES, TETs No 12 of Mosenergo, Karaganda GRES, Sredneural'skaya GRES, Krasnogorsk TETs, and Krasnoyarskiy TETs. Several electric power systems like the Stalingrad Power Combine, Dal'energo, Novosibirskenergo, and Penza Power Combine used more fuel than planned. A further reduction of fuel consumption to 526 grams per one kilowatt-hour is planned in 1952.

The power stations still consumed an unsatisfactorily high quantity of electric power for their own use in 1951. The GESs showed some savings, but the steam-electric power stations used 7.9 percent of their total output instead of the planned 7.7 percent. Loss of power through leaks in transmission networks was reduced from 8.81 percent in 1950 to 8.4 percent in 1951.

Constant efforts to lessen the number of breakdowns at the Power stations did not give satisfactory results. Although the amount of unfulfilled output because of breakdowns was lessened 20.5 percent, the number of breakdowns increased 2.2 percent over 1950. More than half of all the breakdowns resulted directly from the carelessness of the power station personnel.

The plan for the annual overhaul of equipment was carried out on schedule by the majority of the power stations. Some of them, in trying to shorten the time of the overhaul, did not do a proper job. As a result, 32 turbogenerators had to be stopped for a second time for additional repairs.

In 1951, the power output per working man in the enterprises of the ministry was 102 percent of the planned output. The productivity of labor in the electric power stations and transmission networks has increased 10 percent, in the plants 15 percent, and in the peat enterprises 30 percent. The output of construction labor, which lagged below the plan requirements for years, is above the plan at last. The output per man in 1951 was 124 percent of the 1950 figure.

Compared with 1950, the electric power stations lowered the cost of the power generated by 273 million rubles. An additional reduction of 2.36 percent in cost is planned for 1952.

The extent of the construction and installation work was 130 percent of 1950.(1) During the first 9 months of the year alone, the ministry spent more funds on construction of electric power stations, power transmission lines, and substations than it spent in 1946 and 1947 together. The increase required an enormous outlay for labor, materials, construction machinery, and transportation.(2) However, the plan for the year was not fulfilled since a number of projects were not completed on time.(1)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Elektricheskiye Stantsii, No 1, Jan 1952

2. Ibid., No 12, Dec 1951

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